

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND:

PRINTED

BY

THOMAS

NICOLSON.

Proceedings of Congress. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, April 25, 1789.

MR. MADISON was in favour of a discrimination however small; suppose it were only one cent.—It would have a good political tendency.—He differed widely in sentiment from the gentleman from New-York.—He conceived that we had a great deal in our power if we made a proper use of it.—He wished that we might teach those who have not formed treaties with us that we could extend or withhold advantages as they might show a disposition to deserve them. If the situation of this country and the necessities of the treasury would allow, he would interdict the article of rum altogether until we should be permitted to bring it in our own vessels.—When we had made treaties which open all our ports to other nations while only a part of theirs were open to us, he supposed it our duty to abide by them; but where we were under no obligations, he wished to afford them no advantages that were not reciprocal. He hoped we should begin with some manifestation of what we were able to do and by that means induce foreign powers to respect us. He said the disposition of the citizens of the United States corresponded with the language he used. The late revolution in the government originated in this sentiment.—The states found however that their individual exertions to enforce this sentiment had no effect, and the general voice of America called for a new arrangement in the national system.—The arrangement had taken place and though we were not in a situation to make a full use of it, yet we might now show a disposition and determination to exercise our powers, and this would have good effect. But in making a discrimination he did not wish to diminish the revenue or to encourage the consumption of ardent spirits.

It was then moved to insert this clause:—Upon all spirits of Jamaica proof, imported from kingdoms or states in alliance with the United States, —per gallon, and on all other spirits, from the said kingdoms or states, —per gallon.

MR. SHERMAN wished that if any discrimination should be made in favour of any of our allies, it might be on some other article than spirits, the importation of which he thought ought not to be encouraged from any country whatever, and as he expected that the highest probable sum that could be raised by import, would be inadequate to the public wants, he did not wish to see a discrimination which might materially affect the revenue.

MR. LAWRENCE said it seemed to be agreed that it would be difficult to raise a sum sufficient to answer the exigencies of the United States; and it was judged that the import, was the only proper mode at present by which any revenue at all would be raised. Arguments were used to prove that the duty on rum of Jamaica proof should not be lessened, but now the house were about to diminish the duty on rum in favour of our allies.—Would not, he asked, the revenue from Jamaica rum lessen in proportion to the encouragement given to this article? Would it not lessen the importation of Jamaica rum, an article from which so much was expected? Had the gentleman any other article in view to supply the deficiency? We are going he said to encourage the importation and consumption of French brandy and lessen that of Jamaica spirits. We are going to lessen our revenue in order to pay a tribute to our allies; our good disposition was to be manifested at a great expence, and this we were told was the public sentiment of America. He believed, that when the United States were in a good condition to make such sacrifices, it would be more proper to do it—and he would not at such period be wanting in a disposition to encourage acts of friendship, but he contended that our situation would not now admit of it.—It was not our policy to war with regulations, and it was more than probable that the nations against whom these measures were calculated, would meet us with measures of more severity. He said he was impressed with a lively sense of the obligations we owed the French at any man, yet it was his duty to consider the condition of his own country, and ask himself whether it would possibly admit of these sacrifices, and these tributes to foreign interests. We possessed, he said, advantages in the ports of Great-Britain, with which those of our allies afforded us could not come in competition; and we were not only to sacrifice these, but to suffer a reduction in our revenue. We were told, that certain articles, such as lumber, &c. could be obtained no where but from this country; but these articles imported into their ports from other quarters paid high duties, and if the same duties should be imposed on us, it would more than counterbalance the advantages derived from our allies.—It was true, he said, we had a right to make regulations.—But the question was, what was expedient? When the period arrived in which our tonnage should be increased, and our manufactures greatly improved, we might be in a condition to war with those whom we considered our commercial enemies, and he should then be as willing to do it, as the gentleman from Virginia.

MR. MADISON replied that the object of these regulations was not merely to pay a tribute to our allies, though he was willing to acknowledge that we owed them a tribute.—He thought they would have a good political effect. He was under no apprehensions that a discrimination of one or two cents would have any sensible effect on the revenue from rum.—In the state of Virginia, brandy from France was admitted free from all duty whatsoever. While rum was subject to an imposition of six pence per gallon. There had not however been imported in any one year more than from 10 to 12,000 gallons of brandy, while of rum there had been brought into that state, in the same period, between 5 and 600,000 gallons.—People he said were not in commercial matters carried suddenly from one object to another. Habits and prejudices were slow to be conquered, and it might happen that the transition from Jamaica spirits to brandy, would not in a century

equal the apprehensions of the gentleman or have any sensible operation on the revenue.—He expressed himself particularly solicitous for a discrimination.—He believed would redound to the honour and to the interest of his country to give some early token of our capacity and disposition to do ourselves justice and to assert our rights, and exercise our powers so far as to produce, in all our commercial transactions with foreign states, that reciprocity to which we were entitled. He begged gentlemen to consider for a moment the policy of Great-Britain.—Has she, said he, shown any disposition to enter into equal regulations? Has she not on the contrary by her temporising policy declared, that until we are able and willing to redress ourselves, she will shut us from her ports and make us tributary to her? Have we not seen her taking one legislative step after another to embarrass us, and giving her executive a discretionary power to take every advantage of our situation? And have we not reason to believe that she will persist in this policy?—While she is thus oppressing us and accumulating in her own lap the benefits the draw from our misfortunes, shall we not do something to counteract her? Sir, will she not consult her own interest? Will she not have additional motives to continue her hostile measures when she perceives in us no disposition to correct our feeble policy? Nay we shall do worse. Most, if not all, the states have endeavoured by some public symptom to manifest their disapprobation of her conduct.—The states have now thrown the power out of their hands, and they have done it in full confidence that more effectual measures would be taken to do them justice than they were competent to. Sir, if we are silent, if we are relaxed—nay, timid on this occasion, we shall disappoint our constituents—we shall disappoint the very nation against which the proposed regulation is principally aimed.

It has been said, that Great-Britain receives the produce of this country.—This is true, as it respects some articles. It is also true, that her ports in Europe are open to us. But the ports into which we most want admission are closed against us; and if we examine the principles on which we are admitted to her European ports, we shall find that the acts on the most rigid calculations of her own interests.—We shall find that a great part of the productions of Europe which come through this channel into our country, pays tribute to the British treasury.—Sir, this is a serious subject, and induces reflections which every gentleman must consider as important. I am persuaded, after what has passed, that there is a disposition in this House to make a discrimination, in order to teach the nations not in alliance with us, that there are certain advantages which they cannot possess while they continue so. Sir, I have no doubt in my mind, that if it was not from the present wants of the treasury, we ought to carry on a commercial war with her, and that from the advantages we possess we must accomplish our views.

The produce of this country is more necessary to the rest of the world, than the produce of the rest of the world is to this country—and if we were to hazard the experiment of cutting off all intercourse with them, we should soon have overtures made. Sir, we ought to let the world know, that we have the power and the disposition to do ourselves justice.—Let us show that we can discriminate between our commercial friends and commercial adversaries. Let us show then, that if a war breaks out in Europe, and is carried to the West-Indies, that it is in the power of this country to countenance and supply the one or the other party with such succours as to give decided and important advantages. I am persuaded, that in this point of view, our situation is important, and that our friendship will be courted by the powers of Europe.

MR. FITZGERALD made a comparison between the advantages Great-Britain had in our ports, and those we had in theirs, and said it was altogether in favour of Great-Britain. That nation wanted nothing from us which she could procure elsewhere; and on those articles which she took from us there was little danger of her laying heavy duties, as they would fall on herself. Besides, the principal trade we wanted was the West-Indies. It was the natural trade of this country, and was more desirable than any other.

The motion for inserting the clause of discrimination was then agreed to, and it was resolved, that a duty of 12 cents should be laid on spirits of Jamaica proof, imported from kingdoms or states in alliance with the United States, and to cents on all other spirits from the said kingdoms or states.

A motion was made for a reduction of the duty on Madeira wine, from 33 and one-third cents to 25 cents per gallon, which was carried; and the duty of 30 cents on other wines was reduced to 25 cents per gallon.

On motion, the articles of barley and lime were struck out of the report.

The duty on shoes was reduced from ten to seven cents.

The remainder of the report was postponed.

MR. BROWN laid before the House a report agreed to by the committee of both Houses, appointed to determine the time, place, and manner in which, and person by whom, the oath prescribed by the Constitution should be administered to the President.—The substance of which was, that his Excellency had been waited upon by the committee, and that he had been pleased to say, that any time and place Congress should prescribe would be agreeable to him. The committee therefore recommended, that he should be introduced in form to the two Houses on Thursday next, in the Senate-Chamber; and that, for the accommodation of the citizens who might be spectators on the occasion, the two Houses should conduct the President from the Senate to the representatives chamber, where his Excellency should take the oath required by the Constitution, and to be administered to him by the Chancellor of this state: And that a committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

This report was agreed to, and Mr. Ames, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Carroll, were appointed a committee of arrangements.

This report was also agreed to by the Senate.

A letter was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had chosen for their chaplain the Right Reverend Doctor Prevost.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, April 27,

The engrossed bill for prescribing the form and manner for taking the oath required by the Constitution, was read a third time, and passed the House.

It was then sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The import business was then resumed.

Cables and tarred cordage, the duty on which had been fixed at 50 cts per 112 cwt, was increased to 75 cents.

Untarred cordage was raised from 50 to 90 cents per 112 lb.

Twine and packthread was raised from 100 to 200 cents per 112 lb.

Hemp was raised from 50 to 60 cents per cwt but a provision was made that the duty should not take place until the 1st December 1790.

The duties on steel, nails and spikes, salt, wool-cards, manufactured tobacco and snuff, were continued as reported by the committee.

Cotton cards was also added, and taxed at the same rate as wool-cards.

The duties on teas were also continued as reported by the committee, except on bohea teas, imported from any country other than India or China, or from India or China, in foreign ships; the duty was raised from 8 to 10 cents per lb.

Millinery, which was at 75 per cent, was increased to 15 per cent.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they had agreed to the report of a committee of arrangements, respecting the reception of the President, and administering the oath to him—that it would be more proper to perform the ceremony in the gallery adjoining the Senate chamber.

MR. BENSON, from the committee of arrangements on the part of the house, made a report, in substance like the report made to the Senate, which was agreed to.

A message was also read from the Senate, proposing that after the President shall be qualified on Thursday, that the two houses accompany him to St. Paul's Church, to attend divine service, and that the chaplain of the Senate officiate on the occasion.

It was made the order of the day, for the house to chuse a chaplain on Friday next.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 28,

The House took up the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

A motion was made to strike out the paragraph laying a duty of six cents on molasses. On this question, very animated debates took place. It was contended, on the one hand, that the tax was an unequal one; that there were certain parts of the Union, in which molasses from long habit had become a necessary of life to the poor. That on these, consequently, the burthen would principally fall. In another view, the tax would have a very unjust operation. In some States, particularly in Massachusetts, molasses was a very important raw material for the supply of numerous distilleries.—Distilled spirits was one of the capital staples of that State, and would suffer greatly from the imposition.

Its operation upon the fisheries, it was said, would be oppressive and ruinous. This trade was an object of the utmost importance, and one of the chief supports of the prosperity of his country. It was a national concern, and it was the true policy of the union to give it the utmost encouragement. The consumption of molasses among the fishermen, was great and necessary, and was the capital article for which our fish in foreign markets was exchanged.

Their arguments were urged with great earnestness, and a warm debate was again the result which would follow if this burthen should be imposed.

On the other side was enforced the propriety of sacrificing local views to the general good. It was contended that the tax considered in connection with the whole system, would operate in perfect justice. That the southern States would suffer most in their interests from the operation of other parts of the system, and it was just, that the northern should bear an equal share of the burthen.

It was insisted that this tax was necessary to constitute a perfect equality. The certainty and productiveness of the duty was mentioned, and the impolicy of letting slip so good a resource in the exhausted state of our treasury.

Their voices were directed upon largely on both sides, and the question being put, was lost by a small majority.

The House having proceeded through the remainder of the report, and agreed to the same, (except the duty on tonnage, which was postponed) appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill agreeably thereto.

WEDNESDAY, April 29,

A letter from Matthias Ogden, Esq; of New-Jersey, addressed to the Speaker, inclosing a petition and remonstrance of a number of the citizens of New-Jersey, alleging that certain irregularities had prevailed at their late election, and that undue means had been used to bias the voters; also complaining of the return made by the Governor; was read together with the petition, and committed to the committee of elections.

The House took up the consideration of the resolution of the Senate for attending divine service in St. Paul's church, immediately after the oath is administered to the President, and concurred therewith.

A committee was appointed to prepare an estimate of the probable amount of the revenue on import, agreeable to the duties lately agreed to; and to procure an estimate of the public debt.

The committees of both houses of Congress, appointed to take order for conducting the ceremonial of the formal reception, &c. of the President of the United States, have agreed to the following order thereon, viz.

That General Webb, Colonel Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Fish, Lieutenant Colonel Franks, Major L'Enfant, Major Blocker, and Mr. John R. Livingston, be requested to serve as assistants on the occasion.

Major L'Enfant declined the appointment.

That a chair be placed in the Senate-Chamber for the President of the United States. That a chair be placed in the Senate-Chamber for the Vice-President, to the right of the President's chair; and that the Senators take their seats on that side of the Chamber on which the Vice-President's chair shall be placed. That a chair be placed in the Senate-chamber for the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the left of the President's chair; and that the Representatives take their seats on that side of the Chamber on which the Speaker's chair shall be placed.

That seats be provided in the Senate-chamber sufficient to accommodate the late President of Congress, the Governor of the Western territory, the five persons being the heads of the three great departments, the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, the Encargado de negocios of Spain, the chaplains of Congress, the persons in the suite of the President; and also to accommodate the following public officers of the State, viz. the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chancellor, the Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court, and the Mayor of the city. That one of the assistants wait on these gentlemen, and inform them that seats are provided for their accommodation; and also to signify to them, that no precedence of seats is intended, and that no salutation is expected from them on their entrance into, or their departure from the Senate-Chamber.

That the members of both houses assemble in their respective chambers precisely at twelve o'clock; and that the Representatives, preceded by the Speaker, and attended by their clerk, and other officers, proceed to the Senate-Chamber, there to be received by the Vice-President and Senators rising.

That the committees attend the President from his residence to the Senate-Chamber, and that he be there received by the Vice-President, the Senators and Representatives rising, and be by the Vice-President conducted to his chair.

That after the President shall be seated in his chair, and the Vice-President, Senators and Representatives shall be again seated, the Vice-President shall announce to the President, that the members of both houses will attend him, to be present at his taking the oath of office required by the Constitution. To the end that the oath of office may be administered to the President in the most public manner, and that the greatest number of the people of the United States, and without distinction, may be witnesses to the solemnity, that therefore the oath be administered in the outer gallery adjoining to the Senate-Chamber.

That when the President shall proceed to the gallery to take the oath, he be attended by the Vice-President, and be followed by the Chancellor of the State, and pass through the middle door, that the Senators pass through the door on the right, and the Representatives preceded by the Speaker, pass through the door on the left, and such of the persons who shall have been admitted into the Senate-Chamber, and may be desirous to go into the gallery, are then also to pass through the door on the right. That when the President shall have taken the oath, and returned into the Senate Chamber attended by the Vice-President, and shall be seated in his chair, that the Senators and Representatives also return into the Senate-Chamber, and that the Vice-President and they resume their respective seats.

Both Houses having resolved to accompany the President after he shall have taken the oath, to St. Paul's Chapel, to hear divine service, to be performed by the Chaplain of Congress, that the following order of procession be observed, viz. The door keeper and messenger of the House of Representatives. The clerk of the House. The Representatives. The Speaker. The President, with the Vice-President at his left hand. The Senators. The Secretary of the Senate. The door-keeper and messenger of the Senate.

That a pew be reserved for the President—Vice-President—Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Committees; and that pews be also reserved sufficient for the reception of the Senators and Representatives.

That after divine service shall be performed, the President be received at the door of the Church, by the committees, and by the attended in carriages to his residence.

That it be intrusted to the assistants to take proper precautions for keeping the avenues to the Hall open, and that for that purpose, they wait on his Excellency the Governor of New York, and in the name of the committees request his aid, by an order or recommendation to the civil officers, or militia of the city, to attend and serve on the occasion, as he shall judge most proper.

(To be Continued.)

PARIS; March 1.

FURTHER accounts have been received of M. de la Perrouse, who, with the frigates la Boussole and l'Aurore, sailed in August 1785, for the circumnavigation of the globe. M. de Lelap, son of the French consul at Petersburg, went to be their interpreter, when they should arrive on the coast of Kamtschatka, where Captain Cook experienced so much embarrassment for want of a linguist. He writes, that from April to September, 1786, they coasted the western shores of America; and, after traversing the Pacific ocean, arrived at Macao the 3d of January, 1787. The next went to Malilla, whence they sailed the 9th of April, to penetrate towards the north.

The letters last received are dated from the port of St Peter and St Paul, otherwise Avatka, where they were the 6th of September, 1787, after having sailed round all the coasts of Tartary from Japan, the Kurile island, and a multitude of places yet little known, and erroneously laid down by geographers.

Mr. Lapente, Astronomer of the expedition, has made observations on the length of the simple pendulum, to determine the force of gravitation, in climates where none such were made before. He has been much pleased with the marine clock made by M. Berthoud, and regulated it by the distances of the moon from the stars, in which he was assisted by N. d'Arnaud, a young officer of promising talents.

M. d'Agelet took the occasion of their stay at Avatka to put an epitaph on the tomb of Louis de Lisle de la Croix, brother to the geographer and astronomer of the same name, who died in 1743 at that place, returning from an expedition made by the Russians on the coast of America, where he had made various astronomical observations.

Our circumnavigators left Avatka, October 1, 1787, to return southward in quest of fresh discoveries. They

are expected home in the summer of 1789, after a voyage of the greatest length ever made, and of the highest importance to geography, physics, and natural history.

An Arrest of the King and Council has been issued, dated the 15th of February, breaking and annulling all deliberations which have been, or may be taken, relative to the Estates Generaux, except in the commonalities and baillages assembled according to the form established by his Majesty.

LONDON, February 26.

THE late frost has been felt in countries to which it was a stranger before. At Algiers, the snow was four feet deep. At Lisbon, the thaw was so violent, accompanied by a very heavy rain, that the streets were inundated, and several persons carried off into the river.

MARCH 11.

Extract of a letter from Versailles, February 27.

"The King is shut up every morning to run over the numberless publications which appear; and no doubt he sees with pleasure, how the French respect and support him. They report him to have made the following speech: 'All things considered I think the liberty of the press produces more truth than lies, and must therefore be protected to favor the good that results therefrom.'"

It is not unlikely but that fresh attempts will be made towards finding out a North-West passage, in consequence of the discoveries made by Capt. Dixon, when on a trading expedition to that part of the American continent, an account of which has lately been published. However exploded the pompous accounts of the Spanish Admiral de Fonte may have been, there now seems to be a degree of probability in that story, as the islands discovered by Dixon are certainly near the entrance of De Fonte's Strait, and further researches may possibly prove the truth of that which hitherto has been deemed a fiction.

The latest accounts from Dublin say, that the castle is strongly guarded by the military. The people are greatly irritated against the Chief Governor.

Advices from the Baltic mention, that both Russians and Prussians are laying up immense quantities of all kinds of grain in their magazines which make people there believe a rupture between these two powers to be near at hand.

Some battalions of the Irish brigades, in the service of France, have embarked for India, where they are to remain under the generalship of Tippon Saib, that cruel and determined foe to the English nation.

A very unlucky fray has lately happened at Rennes. The nobility used to assemble every day *pro forma* at the town house. Whenever they passed through the streets, either in going or coming the *Tiers Etat*, the third class (or the commons) would hoot and hiss them with repeated marks of insult. On the 25th ult. some of the footmen and chairmen of the nobility, instigated very likely, or ordered by their masters, ran about the town, entered every coffee house, and drove away *armata manu*, all persons who appeared of the third class. A hundred of these insulted persons presented themselves afterwards at the town hall and demanded admittance. The third class then made use of so many imprecations and threats against the nobility, abusing and defying them at the same time in such high words, to come out if they dared, that the nobles not to be deemed cowards, ventured to appear in the street. There instantly the mischief began; they were fired at by the *bourgeois*, and three of them were shot dead. Their names are Boifro, Chateaubourg, and Debois, of distinguished families. The nobility had no fire arms, and were inferior in number. All the inhabitants were greatly alarmed, and apprehensive of more bloodshed.

March 12. Letters from Stockholm mention, that the King has brought about a second revolution; and notwithstanding his declarations to the contrary, he has made himself totally absolute. The clergy, burghers, and boors, were gained over by the usual means. About thirty of the chief nobility, who were in opposition to the King's measures are arrested, and put in confinement; among these are the Count Brahe, first noble of Sweden; Count de Ferfen, a most respectable and patriotic nobleman; and many others of great honour and property. In consequence of this step, many others of the chief nobles and officers in the army have resigned their posts. The King has ordered a large body of the Dalecarlians to come armed to Stockholm, and hopes to carry all his points by their means. The two courts of Petersburg and Copenhagen cannot be indifferent spectators of these events; and all parties wait most anxiously to see what active interference the King of Prussia may take in these matters. The King of Sweden seems bent on prosecuting the war with Russia; and Denmark is very busy in preparations to make good their stipulated assistance to the court of Petersburg.

Thirteen sail of the line are ordered to be equipped as fast as possible at Copenhagen, to join the Russian squadron early in the spring.

All the Austrian troops were ordered to quit winter quarters at the end of last month, and to form the different camps as soon after as possible.

Those in Transylvania and Moldavia to be ready for marching on the first notice.

The Elector of Bavaria has joined the armed neutrality of the German powers. His force is very considerable, and would, in case of a rupture, be turned against the Emperor.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, March 3.

"An attempt has been made here to burn the Russian fleet by an incendiary, one Capt. O'Brien from Ofsen, whose ship lying amongst them, fast in the ice, it had been planned to set on fire,—that a general conflagration might ensue. Providentially it has been discovered in time; for, if it had succeeded, half the town would have been blown up by the large quantity of gunpowder on board the Russian men of war. He had been bribed by a Swedish emissary, and was to have received a reward of 2000l. sterling. O'Brien is arrested, and is to take his trial; but the villain who planned this horrid plot has unfortunately escaped."

March 12. Nothing decisive as to peace or war has been yet settled by the Swedish Diet.

The Russians are said to have taken Gallatz, in which they found great plunder.

All the Imperial troops in Syrmie, the Banat, Croatia, Eclavonia, and Moldavia, are moving towards the frontiers. The regiments of Hussars are reinforced with 200 each.

Yorkshire has now snow on it near a foot deep in many parts.

Yesterday at noon the Sheriff of London waited on his Majesty at Kew, to know when he would be pleased to receive the address of the city. The King at first mentioned Monday, but on being told that the corporation might perhaps not be ready on that day, his Majesty very condescendingly said, that he was so much obliged to the citizens of London for their affectionate conduct during his illness, that he should certainly make his time to suit their convenience, and accordingly Thursday was fixed to receive the address at Kew.

The letters already received from different parts of the country, with accounts of the rejoicings of cities, towns, and even villages, on the happy event of his Majesty's recovery, would alone fill several newspapers: Never was joy more universal, or more sincere nor, we will venture to add, more justly and rationally excited.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 8.

MONDAY last a new pump, eight inches diameter in the clear of the sucking pipe, made by Mr. Howard, of this town, blacksmith and foundry, was tried in the presence of the fire wardens, and a concourse of spectators; the result of which was highly to the credit of that mechanic. After the several fire engines had been filled, the sucking pipe of the largest was immersed in a tub, into which the pump discharged the water, which it supplied with great ease; the sucker of the second, being also applied to the same tub, both were fully supplied, together with an overflow, nearly sufficient for even a third, at times when the negro who was at the pump, exerted himself, there being but one to the hand e at a time. Upon the whole, this pump gave general satisfaction, and is allowed to be the most complete ever exhibited in this country. The new well near the bottom of Church-street, into which Mr. Howard's pump is put, was calculated to contain about 297 cubic feet, or nearly 60 puncheons of water, and was emptied as far as the pump would suck (within a few inches of the bottom) in twenty-two minutes.

QUEBEC, April 13.

BY a letter from Niagara we learn they are in great distress for want the necessities of life, wheat 90s. York currency per bushel, and difficult to be got at that price; cats &c. have been substituted for beef, &c. potatoes with salt pork, got by great intriguery from the soldiers, is almost the constant diet of the writer, who is doubtful how he and his neighbours will be able to spin out life until next harvest.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSEHOLD. WHEREAS, all servants and others, employed to procure provisions, or supplies, for the household of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, will be furnished with monies for those purposes. Notice is therefore given, That no accounts, for the payment of which the public might be considered as responsible, are to be opened with any of them.

SAMUEL FRAUNCES, Steward of the Household.

MAY 4th, 1789.

We are happy to inform our readers, in addition to the preceding notification, that we understand THE PRESIDENT is determined to pursue that system of regularity and economy in his household, which has always marked his public and private life. As a proof of this we learn, That the Steward is obliged, by his articles of agreement, to exhibit, weekly, a fair statement of the receipts, and expenditures of monies by him, for and on account of THE PRESIDENT'S household, to such person as THE PRESIDENT may appoint to inspect the same; together with the several bills and receipts of payment for those articles which may be purchased by him, where such bills and receipts can be obtained. And it is likewise strongly inculcated upon the Steward, to guard against any waste or extravagance, that might be committed by the servants of the family.

The Duck Manufacture in Boston, is patronized by gentlemen of the first characters and fortune in that place; and there is the greatest probability, that the navigation of that state will in a few years, be wasted to every quarter of the globe, by canvas from the American Looms.

The Manufacturing House for Duck in Boston, is pleasantly situated at the south west part of that town.

The building is 120 feet long—two stories high, the upper part is improved by the spinners of the chain or warp of the Duck—16 young women, and as many girls, under the direction of a steady matron, are here employed.

In the lower part there are 24 Looms, which can turn out two pieces of Duck, of 40 yards each, per week.

This manufacture is a very great public benefit, as it employs a great number of the poor.

Last Thursday evening, his Excellency the Minister of France, gave a ball to the President of the United States, which was uncommonly elegant, in respect both to the company, and the plan of their entertainment. As a compliment to our alliance with France, there were two sets of *Quadrilles Dances*, in complete uniforms, one set in that of France, and the other in blue and buff. The ladies were dressed in *white*, with ribbons, bouquets, and garlands of flowers answering to the uniforms of the gentlemen.—The Vice-President, many members of the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States, the Governor of this state, the Governor of the Western territory, and other characters of distinction were present.

A letter from Canada mentions the death of Brigadier-General Hope, Lieutenant-Governor of that Province, which happened on the 15th of April.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in this city, dated the 15th inst.

THE Impost Bill is creeping through the lower House. The article of melasses has taken much time; but the Committee decided yesterday on 3 cents per Gallon.

The Southern Delegates are much opposed to titles, and are joined by some of the Northern ones. Hence we may reasonably conclude that the President and Vice President will have no other titles than those mentioned in the Constitution. Mr. Adams's vanity is thought to be very much hurt by missing the title of HIS HIGHNESS. General Washington himself is thought to be opposed to titles, which he considers only as gradations leading to aristocracy.

Extract of a letter from Madras, September 10, 1788.

The English it is said are at war with some of the Tippu Saib's family; but the people here are in such perfect slavery and subjection, that no particular information can be obtained. A few large quantities of military stores and troops embarked from this place, with the utmost dispatch.

Three large ships, filled with troops, sailed five days past; but nothing has transpired since.

Extract of another letter from Madras, September 28.

Since writing the foregoing, I have to inform you, that hostilities are once more commenced between the English and Tippu Saib, (the late Hyder Ally's son) who, from the time of the English first settling upon the coast, to this day, has been their most inveterate enemy, having always declared them the ravagers of the country. He is allowed to be the greatest military genius of the East, and commands the greatest army of any of the Eastern Princes. During the late Carnatic war, the English had every thing to fear from so formidable an enemy—Hyder himself could command an army of 200,000 men while his son, at the head of a numerous army, overrun the whole Carnatic, and burst like a torrent upon their enemies taking some of the most capital places. The great pains which Hyder always took to train his son up to avenge his country's wrongs does him honor. That Prince has always declared his predilection for the French. Since our arrival a detachment has been sent to the northward, to reinforce the English in that quarter. A battle since has taken place, and two battalions of the company's troops have been entirely cut off. The English have, however, some advantage on their side, as they have taken two of Tippu Saib's forts.

May 20. By Captain Smith, who arrived at Boston on the 8th inst., in 45 days from Cadiz, we learn, that the new administration in Spain has occasioned the failure of a number of the first merchants in Cadiz, and that some capital French houses have shared the same fate.—An embargo has been laid on all the Spanish American ships. Permission is now, however, obtained to fit out for the American settlements from all the capital ports in Spain. Before the late King's death, it was confined to Cadiz.—The present revolution is such as to prevent any trade to the Spanish West-Indies, as vessels bound thither are limited to one third only of foreign produce, which formerly constituted the major part of their cargoes. There is at present a great stagnation of commerce in that kingdom.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) April 23.

YESTERDAY morning, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in an office belonging to the house of Mrs. Graham, in Broad-street, which entirely consumed the whole tenement, also the houses of Mrs. Hurry, W. Middleton, Esq; and two other tenements adjacent. The flames raging to a furious height, and that part of the street being rather narrow, the flakes of fire were thrown by the wind upon two houses belonging to J. Beal and John Wragg, Esquires, both of which were reduced to ruins. The houses of Chancellor Rutledge narrowly escaped destruction, the fire having burnt a part of several window frames. The manner in which this misfortune originated is not certainly known.

PITTSBURGH, (Penn.) May 2.

IT is with singular concern we announce to the public, that on Saturday the 25th ult. a party of Indians murdered, on the head waters of Duskard creek, in Washington county, five persons, one man by the name of Joseph Cambridge, and his wife, also a man named William Thomas, and two children. It is unnecessary to make any comment on the impropriety of wasting time and money in holding treaties with the savages, as long experience has shewn us the futility of such measures; we have now only to trust to the exertions and energy of our new government, and flatter ourselves such effective plans will be adopted, as to extirpate this country of such savage neighbours. The following deposition will shew the truth of the above.

Washington County, /
Personally came before me Henry Vanmatre, one of the justices of the peace for the state of Pennsylvania, and county aforesaid, Absalom Vanmatre, and Gabriel Eakins, and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, depose and faith, that they helped to bury five people on Duskard creek, on Saturday the 25th of this inst. April, killed by the Indians, and three of them scalped; the names were William Thomas and Joseph Cambridge and his wife, the others children, and further say not.

ABSALOM VANMATRE
GABRIEL EAKINS.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 29th day of April, 1789.

HENRY VANMATRE.

By a gentleman who arrived here a few days ago from Sandusky, we are informed, that news was brought there before he left it, of five parties of Indians, of different tribes, preparing to go to war; it is said they intend for the frontiers of Kentucky and the Ohio, to watch for boats coming down that river. This information we hope will shew the necessity to those going down the river, of being well prepared, as much danger is undoubtedly to be apprehended.

We are also informed, that Capt. Brant is using his influence to rouse the Indians against us, and to dissuade them from paying any attention to their agreement at the late treaty.

RICHMOND, May 28.

ON the 15th inst. Mr. White from this state, in Congress, presented to the House a resolution of the Legislature, making an offer of a tract of ten miles square in any part of this state, for the seat of the Federal Government.

The engrossed bill for laying an impost was the same day read the third time, when Mr. Madison moved to annex to the bill, a clause limiting the duration of the impost to a certain number of years, this motion gave rise to very long debate, but the House adjourned without taking the question on it.—About the close of the preceding day the question was put, when there appeared for the motion 41, against it 3.—Majority 33.

The clause for limitation being annexed to the bill, it was agreed that it should continue and be in force from the 15th of June next, 'till the 1st of June 1796. The bill then passed the House, and was sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

A Bill for collecting Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, imported into the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That during the continuance of this act, all duties imposed by the laws of the United States, on goods, wares, and merchandizes, that shall be imported or brought from any foreign port or place into the United States, shall be collected and paid agreeably to the rules and regulations provided by the laws of the respective States, into which such goods, wares, or merchandizes shall be imported or brought, which have been made by the legislatures of such States, to regulate and enforce the collection of duties on imports, laid for the use of such States, wherein such laws have been made and are now in force. And in such States wherein there are no such laws existing, the duties laid and imposed by authority of the United States, shall be collected in the ports established in such States, agreeably to the rules and regulations contained in the laws now in force in the States of

made to regulate and enforce the collection of duties imposed by the laws of that State, so far as such regulations may be accommodated to the local circumstances of such States respectively. And in those States wherein ports of entry of vessels, and for unloading and delivery of goods, are by law established, the same shall remain, and are hereby established as ports of entry and delivery, under the same regulations as are provided by the laws of the said respective States.

And be it further enacted, That a collector shall be appointed in each of said ports, to collect the duties payable by the laws of the United States, on goods, wares, and merchandizes, from foreign ports or places, into such ports of the United States respectively. And such other officers, to aid in the collection of such duties as have heretofore been established in any of the said ports, under the laws of the respective states, and may still be deemed necessary by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall also be appointed; which officers shall have like powers and authorities, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, and liable to the same penalties for misconduct or neglect of duty, as are provided by the laws under the regulations of which such duties are ordered to be collected by this act.

And be it further enacted, That all masters of vessels, and importers and owners of goods, wares, and merchandizes, wherein duties are payable by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations respecting the entry of the vessels, rendering the accounts and manifests, unloading their goods, wares, and merchandizes, and securing and paying the duties thereon, and be liable to the same penalties and forfeitures for any violation of said rules and regulations, or failure of conforming thereto, as is provided and enjoined by the respective laws to which they are subjected by this act as aforesaid.

And whereas the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and the State of North Carolina, have not yet acceded to the present constitution of the United States, and therefore are not subject to the laws made under that constitution.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That until the said States, shall have adopted the said constitution, all goods, wares, and merchandizes, not the growth, production, or manufacture of said States, that shall be imported from either of the said States, into any other of the United States, shall be subjected to the same duties as goods imported from foreign countries, and the said duties shall be collected thereon in the same manner as is provided by this act for the collection of duties on goods imported from foreign States.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all goods, wares, and merchandizes, subject to a duty by the laws of the United States, that shall be imported or brought into the United States, in any other way than through some port of the United States established by law, and there legally entered, and the duty paid or secured according to law, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation, one-half of which forfeitures shall belong to the informer who shall cause such goods, wares, or merchandizes, to be seized and labelled, and shall prosecute the same to condemnation, and the other half to the treasury of the United States.

And be it further enacted, that until other provision shall be made by law, all prosecutions for penalties and forfeitures which shall be incurred by virtue of this act, shall be brought before any court in the respective States wherein the offence shall be committed, proper to try the same, having jurisdiction in like cases under the laws of such State. And all duties that shall be collected by virtue of this act, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States. And where the sum of the duties payable by any person shall not exceed the sum of the same shall be paid at the time of granting a permission to land the goods; but when the duties shall exceed that sum, the collector may take bond with one or more sufficient surety or sureties for the payment thereof by the expiration of three months. And when

it shall exceed the sum of one half thereof, shall be secured to be paid within three months, and the other half by the expiration of six months from the date of such bond.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence on the day of and on and after that shall be in force throughout the United States, that have acceded to the present constitution. And all duties imposed by the laws of the particular States, on goods, wares, or merchandizes, imported into such States, shall then cease. And all such imports as shall be collected in any of the States after the passing of this act, and before the said day of shall belong to the United States, and be accounted for in such manner as shall be hereafter provided by law.

In the English House of Commons, March 13th, the House, upon motion for that purpose, went into a committee "to consider of the trade between the subjects of his Majesty's dominions and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the United States."

DIED, on Monday the 18th inst. in the 32d year of his age, Mr. JOHN M'LEAN, Printer, at Norfolk, a native of Glasgow.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, May 25, 1789.

ANNE SLAUGHTER

Plaintiff.

against

ROBERT SLAUGHTER, and } Defendants
COCKRAN, & Company.

THE defendants COCKRAN, & Company, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country—On the motion of the Plaintiff, by her Counsel—It is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Fairfax, in the county of Fairfax, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, May 25th, 1789.

CUMBERLAND WILSON.

Plaintiff.

against

ROBERT RUTHERFORD and MARY } Defendants
his wife, SAMUEL COATS and }
MORDECAI LEWIS.

THE defendants Samuel Coats and Lydia his wife and Mordecai Lewis, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country. It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the Parish of Fairfax in the county of Fairfax on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

THE partnership between DARMS-DATT & ALEXANDER will be dissolved the 1st of June next, by mutual consent, all persons having demands against the said concern, are desired to bring in their accounts; and all persons indebted to said concern, are desired to pay the same to JOSEPH DARMSDATT who is appointed to settle all matters belonging to said concern.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.
SAMUEL ALEXANDER.

In future the business will be carried on by the subscriber, who begs leave to return his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their past favours, and humbly solicits a continuance thereof.

J. D.

To be Sold,

For ready money, at New-Kent courthouse, on Thursday the 11th of June, being court day,

2175 Acres of LAND,

the property of LEWIS WESS, lying in Albemarle county, which land is contained in his schedule. Part of a tract of land formerly belonging to JACOB WESS, adjoining the lands of ISAAC DAVIS and FOSTER WESS,

By AUSTIN HEWLETT,

Deputy Sheriff.

MAY 18, 1789.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber the 28 of this inst. a negro fellow by the name of YORK, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and appears to be about 25 or 26 years of age. Slender made, he is an African born slave, had on when he went away an Olive coloured coat, white waistcoat and small white buttons, black breeches, with shoes and stockings. I had him of Mr. Wm. Radford, of Goochland county, he had him of a Mr. Scott, of the said county. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me in the city of Richmond, or TWO DOLLARS to deliver him to Col. Paine, of Goochland courthouse, as I have reason to believe that he is lurking some where in that neighbourhood; if at a greater distance something more.

JOSEPH KAY, PEASISTER.

POET'S CORNER.

ON MAY.

PALE April, with her childish eye,
Alike prepared to laugh or cry,
All unlamented flies away,
And leaves the world to love and May.
Maia comes, fair queen of blooms,
Scattering round her choice perfumes;
Lo! she comes and leads her train,
With songs and dances o'er the plain.
Cupid there, the wanton boy,
With every grace and every joy;
And rosy youth, and gay desire,
And zephyrs breathing amorous fire.
See the frolic-bark! they say,
"Mortals, mortals, hail the May."
Time and pleasures fly too fast,
Catch the blessing whilst they last;
Maia soon shall quit the plain,
Winter soon resume his reign.
Alas, when once you leave the May,
All the sweets of life decay;
But feel no more, no more complain,
Hymen comes to join our train!
The God defends—sweet sounds declare
The God of heart-felt bliss is there.
Hymen, hail! celestial boy!
Source of every virtuous joy;
Life and love, by Heaven's decree,
Owe their choicest charms to thee;
Thou, for such thy pow'r divine,
Can't every earthly bliss refine;
Improve the pleasures that are past,
And, by reflection, make them last.
Virtue, Beauty, join the throng,
To you these rapturous truths belong;
Your hearts shall feel, your tongues shall say,
That henceforth every month is May.

From the New-Hampshire Record, &c. Recent

AN ECDOTE.

A YOUNG man in this town, who has the winter past attended considerably to arithmetic, and had formed pretty towering ideas of his skill in that science, the other day addressed himself to an African in the following manner: "Boston, I can take a pen and ink, and in 5 minutes can cypher out and tell you how many minutes you have to live." Can you, maffi, you must be a very good cypher indeed. I ask you a question. "Which can live best, a mare stone blind, or a horse without eyes?" "Pho, that's no question at all." "I ask you another,—"pose he be ten rods to Nichols's, how far you call him away out yander?" "That I can't tell neither," replied he. "Well, I ask you one more,—"pose fifty rails make one load how many he take to make a d—d great pile?" So many unanswered questions quite confounded our young conceited Arithmetician. He began to think he did not know every thing, and retreated from the lists of his African antagonist with shame and confusion.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to the Subscribers by the late GENERAL THOMAS NELSON, will be Sold on the premises, on the 10th day of June next,

A TRACT of LAND, known by the name of Bullfield, lying on Pamunkey river, in the county of Hanover, and containing 1500 acres, six hundred of which are fine low grounds, and the high land well stocked with timber proper for plantation use. There is on the land a dwelling house, which with some repair may be made good.

Pursuant to the above recited Deed, will be sold also, at the Red House in the county of Prince William, on the 10th day of June next, a tract of LAND lying in the said county and in the county of Loudon, containing 7000 acres. This land is under a lease for the term of 24 years from the first of January, 1733, and produces a nett rent of 7500 lbs. tobacco. This tract will be sold all together, or laid off in lots, as may best suit the purchasers; one third of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder in two annual payments; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with security to be approved of by the subscribers, and to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON, jun.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 27, 1789.

TAKEN up as a runaway, and committed to the jail of this city HARRY, a black negro man about 40 years of age, he says his master's name is OBERIAN PATTER, of Goochland county, about 14 miles from the courthouse. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, from

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

RICHMOND, May 10, 1789.

THE Subscriber informs the public, he at present occupies a house convenient to the North end of the Capitol, where he purposes to accommodate gentlemen as usual: He intends also keeping a COFFEE-ROOM.—And requests all persons indebted to him to be speedy in payment, that he may be enabled to adjust expeditiously. I claim against himself.

And has for Sale a valuable NEGRO WOMAN

capable of any kind of house business, particularly as a Scampstress, with two female children: A variety of useful furniture; a number of good beds, &c. &c. for cash, or credit, as may be agreed on by application to

ROBERT ANDERSON.

The creditors of the late

General NELSON, are earnestly requested to meet either in person or by their agents, at the Raleigh in the city of Williamsburg on Monday the first day of June, if fair, if not, the first fair day. The trustees hope that all demands against the General's estate will be made known on that day, and some general plan may be agreed upon to discharge them as soon as possible.

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON,

York-Town, April 27, 1789.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1786. The sale to begin on the lands of Josiah Sumner, the 12th of June next, and continue from day to day until all are sold.

JOSIAH SUMNER 600 acres, Richard Anderson 40, William Brinkley 122, Edward Baker 300, Bama Baker 100, Edward Baker, jun. 30, Micajah Brinkley 100, James Beasley 100, John Brinkley, Caroline, 100, Betty Best 100, Susannah Cross 100, James Cross 40, Mary Cross 100, Phillip Clark 180, John Cobb 150, David Copeland 1 lot, Eliza, Duke 200, Thomas Gray 70, Thomas Gilchrist 200, Joshua Gay 70, Samuel Godwin 220, Eliza, Howell 86, Henry Holland of Henry 205, John Harrell of Lewis 50, Margaret Hall 76, Sarah Harrell 185, Rebecca Howell 200, William Howell 150, John Harrell 150, Obadiah Johnson 100, Demsey Jones 50, Henry Johnson 180, Isaac Lottister 50, Joseph Milner 150, Thomas Newton 1 lot, Nicholas Nuney 1 lot, William Oadam 30, David Parker 200, Moses Parker 200, James Purvis 100, Christopher Roberts 230, Mary Richards 100, Drury Rogers 100, Mary Ruffell 100, James Rawls 440, Uriah Rawls 25, Levin Rawls 100, William Red 200, David Rogers 250, James Knight 200, Eliza, Lewis 110, Jacob Lawrence 190, William Sanders 100, James Stallings 125, Pharaoh Skeets 100, William Stakes 75, Benjamin Tarlington 117, Rebecca Vaughn 160, William Vaughn 150, William Whitlock 311 and 110, John Webb 500, John Wood 331, Sarah Winham 100, Ivey Whitfield 150, John Whitfield 180, James Wiggins 100, John Wilton 1 lot, Jacob Branton 117, Moses Laffetor 200, William Treathan 60, Demsey Baker 50, James Rabey 160, Charles Harrison 157, William Hefeton 52, John Whimmer 30, William Glover 400.

THOMAS ADAMS, D. S.

Nansemond, May 1, 1789.

Half the amount of the remaining Registered Warrants will be discharged on application at the Treasury.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury Office, }
May 2, 1789. }

WILLIAMSBURG, May 9, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city, as a Runaway, a young negro man, who says his name is WILL, and is very black, and that he belongs to BARRIS HOLLADY, in Barrow's neck, Nansemond county. His master is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

TAKEN up about two miles from the Manakin-town Ferry, Goochland county, a chestnut sorrel MARE, about nine or ten years old; four feet nine inches high, no brand perceivable, hanging mane and switch tail, few white hairs in her forehead, saddle spots on her back, the left hind foot appears to have been hurt (by what is called sideling) and has some white hairs on it; her left fore leg has a scar, paces, trots, and gallops. Appraised to twelve pounds.

(II) WILLIAM UTLEY.

TAKEN up within two miles of the Manakin-town Ferry, in Goochland county, a brindie COW, about three years old, with a white face, she has a crop in each ear and a list in the right, some white on the right side of her hind leg, the left hind foot white just above the hoof, and a white tail. Appraised to fifty shillings.

(II) JOSIAH UTLEY.

Warrington & Keene,

Have imported by the BOWMAN, and the late vessels from LONDON, &c. an extensive

SPRING & SUMMER ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Which they will dispose of by package, piece, or retail.

They have also a great variety of

EAST INDIA

Chintz, Ginghams, Hummums (or long cloths) striped and plain Dhautys, book, jaconet, and striped Mullins, Perfians, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c. and

FINE HYSON TEA.

Musical Instruments, Sets of Strings, and books of Music, for do.

A fresh supply of LAW BOOKS.

All sorts of fishing tackle, and two good seines 35 fathoms long and 12 feet deep in the middle. Three elegant cart-metal window balconies, with a complete set of window frames, and oak sashes to suit do.

Which will be sold on very reasonable terms for CASH, TOBACCO, GINSENG, and PUBLIC SECURITIES, at their current value.

RICHMOND, May 12, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held at the CAPITOL, in Richmond, the 9th day of March, 1789.

PATRICK HENRY, Plaintiff.

against
INNIS, widow of ROBERT INNIS, deceased, ROBERT INNIS, JAMES INNIS, & HARRY INNIS, children and Devises of the said ROBERT INNIS, deceased. Defendants.

THE defendant HARRY INNIS, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of —, in the county of Bedford, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the CAPITOL in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

TAKEN up on the south fork of Little Otter (Bedford county) a pied white and red STEER, about two years old last spring, marked with a crop and lit in the left ear. Appraised to 24 s.

JAMES EDGAR.

County Court Clerks, Merchants,

SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,

And others may be furnished with any

of the undermentioned BLANKS,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

By the PRINTER, hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS. EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS. EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS. ADMINISTRATORS direct.
ATTACHMENTS. ORPHANS &c.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of APPEARANCE ditto.
four kinds. PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS. POWER of ATTORNEY &
NOTES of HAND. SEAMAN'S ARTICLES.
BILLS of EXCHANGE. INDENTURES.
BILLS of LADING. DUTY BONDS.
BILLS of SALE. CLEARANCES.
DEEDS or TRUST. PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers, OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

Acts of ASSEMBLY,

Printed since the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 1785, 87, & 88.

Also M MURRAY'S MAP of the UNITED STATES.